279. एस० सशि
280. डी० भंडारी
281. आर० सिंह
282. पी० चन्द
283. टी० सिंह
284. अमोल कुमार
285. ए० सिंह
286. डी० दत्त
287. एस० सिंह
288. जी० लाल
289. एम० चन्द
290. आर० एस० रावत
291. डी० सिंह
292. एम० पॉल
293. एम० सिंह
294. काली चरण
295. डी० सिंह
296. पी० बाला
297. पी० दास
298. एम० एस० नन्द
299. एम० लाल
300. ए० वेनूगोपालन
301. डी० एस० रावत
302. डी० के० खाण्डपाल
303. एम० पी० भटनागर

सांसदों के पत्रों का निपटान

1782. **श्री कनक सिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला:**
श्री नागपणि:

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन अधिकारियों के लिए किस दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है जो सांसदों के पत्रों के निपटान के संबंध में कार्यालय प्रक्रिया नियमावली के पैरा 57 और 60 में अंतर्विष्ट अनुदेशों का अनुसरण नहीं करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई अनुदेश जारी किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० आर० बालासुब्रह्मण्यन): (क) भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालय/विभागों के अधिकारियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे कार्यालय पद्धति नियम-पुस्तिका के पैरा 57 और 60 में निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन करें। इस पद्धति का उल्लंघन करने पर अनुशासनिक प्रक्रिया के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर तत्काल देने के संबंध में अनुदेश जारी किये हैं और मंत्रालयों/विभागों से यह ध्यान रखने के लिए कहा है कि इन अनुदेशों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जाए। उनसे एक निगरानी प्रणाली भी तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि संसद सदस्यों को कार्यालय पद्धति नियम-पुस्तिका के पैरा 122 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार तत्काल उत्तर भेजे जा रहे हैं।

Discretionary Powers of Director-General of NIRD

1783. DR. GOPAL RAO VITHAL-RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the discretionary powers given by the Executive Council or the General Council of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad or the Ministry to the Director-General of Institute;

(b) what are the discretionary powers used by Director-General of the Institute from January 1995 to July 1996, particularly regarding providing rent-free accommodation, allotment of big houses, allotment of officials car (full time), STD, ISD, etc., to Registrar, denying the facilities to senior officers and Directors, not based on laid-down procedures and rules; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the discretionary powers of the Director-General of NIRD and its wrongful application, especially in the case of Registrar, as being against the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHAN-DRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) to

(c) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad is a society registered under the Societies Act. Its functioning is governed by Rules and Bye-laws prescribed by Governing Council and Executive Council. The Union Minister in charge of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is the President of the Governing Council and Secretary, Department of Rural Development is the Chairperson of the Executive Council. Director General.who is the principal Executive Officer of the Institute derives his powers from the Rules/Bye-laws of the Institute. The powers and functions of Director General as per the rules of the NIRD can be seen at Statement *(See below)*

The Director General is responsible for administration and affairs of the Institute and exercises powers under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council. Apart from these powers, as given in the Annexure, the Director General does not have any discretionary powers. These powers are well defined delegated powers subject to certain conditions and discretion, it is submitted that there is no wrongful application of discretionary powers of DG in respect of the Registrar. In the circumstances, the necessity for any review of discretionary powers, as stated above, does not arise.

Statement

Extract of Rural XIV From rules of NIRD, 1991

Powers and functions of the Director General

(i) The Director General as the Principal Executive Officer of the institute shall be responsible for administration of the affairs of the Institute and shall exercise powers under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the Director General to coordinate and exercise general supervision over all the activities of the Institute.

(iii) Subject to the provisions of subclause (i) above, the Director General shall have full powers on be-half of the Institute, to institute, conduct, intervene, defend, abandon or compound any suit, appeal, review, revision, writ petition of other proceedings by or against the Institute or its employees or otherwise concerning the affairs of the Institute in any court and/or quasi-judicial authorities, to refer any claims or demands by or against the Institute to arbitration and observe and perform the awards, to sign and verify plaints, written statements, execution and other petitions, applications, affidavits, objections, Memorandum of appeal or other pleadings to be filed before any judicial or quasi-judicial authorities or arbitrators to enforce judgement, execute any decree or order of any judicial/quasi-judicial authorities or to satisfy the same and/or to realise or withdraw money from any court, persons or other authorities in execution of such decree or order and to sign vakalatnamas, all financial powers as delegated by the Executive Council.

iv) Subject to the provisions of subclause (i) above, the Director General shall be competent on behalf of the Institute to execute contracts, collaboration agreement (s), general/special instruments, service agreements/agreements containing arbitration clauses, indemnity bonds and deeds in respect of/or connected with sale/lease/licence, mortage, hypothecation, pledge, or other deed(s) or a legal character of whatever description, power(s) of attorney to enforce guarentce(s) or any other legal rights, to incur legal expenses and to act as agent of the Institute for any purpose

whatsoever relating to the affairs of the Institute.

The Director General shall be competent to sub-delegate any of the powers conferred upon him to the Dy. Director-General or to such other officers working under him as may be considered necessary, consistent with the need for proper, effective and efficient discharge of responsibilities entrusted to such Dy. Director General/Officers. In the absence of Director General on long leave, deputation in India or abroad or due to transfer, arrangements to look after the duties of the Director General may be made by the Chairman of the Executive Council.

Fast Food Outlets by MNCs

1784. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy to permit MNCs to have chains of fast food outlets in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that fast food outlets owned by MNCs use ingredients in their food preparations to make it tasty, although these are considered harmful, on health grounds;

(d) if so, the details of such cases which have been brought to Government's notice so far; and

(e) the details of safeguard provided to check such malpracties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) to (e) The Industrial Policy Statement of 1991 permits foreign equity investments in various sectors of the industry which inter-alia include processed food products, hotels and tourism related industry. Under this Policy, while automatic approval for foreign equity investments upto 51% is granted for industries listed in annexure-III of the Industrial Policy Statement of 1991, proposals for foreign investments which do not qualify for the automatic approval are also examined by a high powered Committee known as the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and are approved at an appropriate level of the government. Foreign investments by the international companies for establishment of quick service restaurants have been permitted by the government under the above Policy. These chains of restaurants are to operate within the laws in force.

Sale of food articles containing harmful ingredients are punishable under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Food (Health) authorities of the State and Union Territories have been advised to keep vigil on the quality of food articles sold and take legal action in the event of contravention.

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के विकास हेतु धनराशियों का आवंटन

1785. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव: क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को कृषि के विकास हेतु आवंटित की गई धनराशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने चालू वर्ष हेतु अतिरिक्त धन-राशि की मांग की है;